

ADVERTISE!

The Best Medium for
Advertising
in the Colony is
THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

THE POPULAR AND LEADING PAPER.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

日九十月九年子庚

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

No. 11,753.

號十月一十年百九千一英

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.,

Engineers and General Merchants,
17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

LARGE STOCK OF STEAM PUMPS, FIRE
EXTINGUISHERS, Engineers' TOOLS, Ships'
TELEGRAPHS, Asbestos GOODS, and General
STORES of every description.

6", 7", and 8" LATHES in Stock.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING WORKS,

With 500 feet frontage to Kowloon Bay, and Complete with most
Modern Machine Tools, and Staff of Skilled Mechanics.

Light Draft Steamers, Launches, Tug Boats, Barges,
Etc.

THE Peak Hotel.

CITY OFFICE,
7, DUDDELL STREET.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKETS GAP, THE PEAK.

Apply to the MANAGER, 741.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

'GLENWOOD.'

21 CAINE ROAD, near the Italian Convent.

CONVENIENTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, Single
or in Suite.

Mrs. GILLANDERS.

Hongkong, October 2, 1900. 2040

SAINT JOHN AMBULANCE
ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be con-
vened in the City Hall, (by kind
permission in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Room), on WEDNESDAY, 14th November,
1899, at 12.30 p.m. The local branch of
the Association is to be reorganized, and a
Committee will be appointed.

His Excellency Sir HERBERT A. BAILEY,
G.C.M.G., (Knight of Justice of the Order
of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem,
1894, at 12.30 p.m. The local branch of
the Association is to be reorganized, and a
Committee will be appointed.

R. F. COBBOLD,
Local Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, November 8, 1900. 2254

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-
BOAT CO., LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$75,000.

Divided into 7,500 SHARES of \$10 each,
Payable \$3 on Application and \$7 on
Balance to be called upon as may
be required, probably
within Four months.

Consulting Committee:
LIEUT. COL. S. B. BAKER,
(Manager, CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED),
CHIEF SUEZ, E.G.,
(Manager, HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND
AND LOAN CO., LIMITED).

Manager:
J. W. KEE, Esq.

Bankers:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

Solicitors:
Messrs. WILKINSON & GUEST.

OVER 5,000 Shares have been AL-
READY ALLOCATED.

THE SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE on the
20th November, 1900.

Application Forms may be had at the
Company's Bankers' Offices, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK, and at the Company's
Solicitors' Offices, Messrs. WILKINSON &
GUEST.

PROSPECTUS.

The object for which it is proposed to
form the above Company is the acquisition
and extension of the business now carried
on by Mr. J. W. KEE, of supplying with
Fresh Water the ships entering the harbour
of Hongkong.

In consideration of the transfer by the
vendor to the Company of his steamboats,
pumps, buoys, goods, etc., he receives
the sum of \$30,000.00 of which he is willing
to take \$20,000 in fully paid up shares in
the Company. Mr. KEE undertakes and
guarantees the payment of a dividend of at
least 10 per cent. for the Shareholders for
the first five years of the existence of the
Company.

Hongkong, November 9, 1900. 2255

THE Robinson PIANO Co.

Are introducing TWO ORIGINAL DESIGNS of their well-known PIANOS
'Made in Hongkong,' and as they are gradually increasing their staff of workmen
and have always from Fifteen to Twenty Pianos in course of construction, they can
now guarantee completion of orders within a few days. Samples can be inspected
at our Show Rooms.

Valuable Instruments perfectly restored and modernized.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

DAKIN'S ANISEED & LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

For the Relief of all CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS, such as COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, and SORENESS OF THE CHEST.

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR INFLUENZA, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all Diseases
of the Chest and Lungs. Price 5/- per Bottle.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

THE GRAND PRIZE

(HIGHEST AWARD)

For Scotch Whisky

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & Co.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST LANDED.

A large Shipment of

AUTUMN GOODS.

W. POWELL & CO.,

45, Queen's Road Central.

An early inspection is solicited.

CHIEF WING, 致

25 & 27, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST),
HONGKONG.

DEALER IN

All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,
IRON WARE, &c.

Suitable for

Shops, ENGINEERS and HOUSE BUILDERS.

Hongkong, May 29, 1900. 1227

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANSTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of \$20 per SHARE for
the year 1899, equivalent to 4%
on the Paid-up Capital of \$50 per SHARE,
has been Declared.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 12th
October.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, October 11, 1900. 2101

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified
that the SECOND CALL of \$3.00
(THREE DOLLARS) per SHARE has
been made and is PAYABLE at the
Company's Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings,
on or before 1st November, 1900.

Shareholders are requested when Paying
the above-mentioned Call to send to the
Company's Agents their provisional Share
certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Solicitors.

Hongkong, September 27, 1900. 2049

Hongkong, November 9, 1900. 2256

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

1, PRAYA CENTRAL
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).

PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOILER COMPOSITION,

ENGINE AND OTHER OILS,

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

BRADLEY & Co., Managers.

JOHN BROWNILL, Superintendent.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WINTER SEASON.

LATEST LONDON FASHIONS.

NEWEST AND BEST MATERIALS.

Tailoring Dep.—DRESS SUITS, FROM \$65.

Tweed Lounge Suits, FROM \$35.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, FROM \$35.

Scottish Tweed Suits, FOR TRAVELLING, FROM \$50.

Outfitting Dep.—HATS.—Black and Coloured, in either Hard or Soft Shapes.

BOOTS.—Patent Leather, Court, and Oxford.

SHOES.—Patent Leather, Court, and Oxford.

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.

For Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan.

THE PHARMACY,

10 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES. Prescriptions carefully
dispensed by a qualified CHEMIST. Special attention to FRENCH and Other
FOREIGN FORMULAE.

SOMERVILLE'S 'EXPORT' AND 'GLENDOUR' WHISKIES.

PORTSOY HIGHLAND WHISKY (PURE MALT).

MANILA CIGARS.

Manager, RICHARD FLINT.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO ELEVATORS.

NEW REFRIGERATING PLANT.

BEST QUALITY LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.

ASK FOR FERGUSON'S

P. & O.

SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD
HIGHLAND WHISKY.

FERGUSON'S

SPECIAL CREAM

BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

These are the finest productions of Scotland;
devoid absolutely of all deleterious matter.

THE CRÈME DE LA CRÈME OF
WHISKIES.

PURE AND MILD.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MR. ERIC DANESBERG, A. MUS. L.C.M.,
receives Pupils for advance of PIANO-
FORTE PLAYING, HARMONY, and COMPOSITION.

Quotations for Examinations.

For Terms, Etc., Apply at
The Robinson Piano Co.,
or at
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, September 4, 1900. 1831

TUCK HING.

GENERAL DRAPER.

LADIES' SHOES and HOSIERY.

No. 2 AND 4, LYNCHBURY TERRACE,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 15, 1900. 2100

W. HUTTON POTTS,

Sole Agent for Hongkong.

Hongkong, November 9, 1900. 2257

Business Notices.

OF SIXTY YEARS

WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

FOR QUALITY, PURITY, EXCELLENCE!

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL
AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER

OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S

SARSAPARILLA

Established since 1820.

CHOCOLATES!

CHOCOLATES!!

CHOCOLATES!!!

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF CADBURY'S PURE CHOCOLATES AND
CONFECTIONARY.

CAN BE SUPPLIED IN BULK OR FANCY BOXES.

Watkins' Limited,

Chemists, Abrated Water Manufacturers, &c.

66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement.

In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.00 per bag, ex Factory.

Factories—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tones & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Pianoforte Tuning, Repairing, Etc.

Having increased our Staff efficiently, we are prepared to receive additional Annual
or other Tunings, and to guarantee satisfaction. Repairs can also now be undertaken
with confidence; our new assistants being conversant with the needs of Pianos in
a Climate such as Hongkong.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S

CHAMPAGNES:

WHITE SEAL (1898 VINTAGE).

CACHET IMPERIAL (Extra Dry; Gout American)

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

WHISKIES.—SCOTCH.

Fine Old Glenlivet \$ 7.00

The Old Blend 8.50

Very Old Highland Blend 9.50

Robert Macdonald 10.00

Monarch of the Glen 11.00

Rare Old Blend 12.00

Way Fong Blend 13.00

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR 14.00

V.O.S. (old mated) 15.00

Feyntosh (great age, very fine) 16.00

Having a Branch House in Glasgow we are enabled to secure Well-Matured Old Malt.
Whiskies of exceptionally good value.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co

77, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANILA CIGARS,

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS FROM
LA INSULAR AND LA PERLA DE ORIENTE FACTORIES.

J. M. DE MUNIGA,

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Entrance by the Edwin Street, New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, November 7, 1900. 1833

Hongkong, November 9, 1900. 2258

THE STEAMBOAT CO.'S YEN.
The typhoon having completely wrecked the old timber wharf of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., it is fortunate that the Company has so fine a structure as their new steel wharf ready for use. The wharf is well adapted to accommodate the large traffic of the Company's boats, being 350 feet long by 40 feet wide, thus giving a deck area of 14,000 square feet. The 5-inch diameter solid screw piling and the bracing of all steel work and the solid decking of all the deck beams, make the wharf a structure of strength and durability. The structure was designed and the erection superintended by Mr. W. Danby, M.I.C.E., the steel work being supplied from the works of the Messrs. J. & W. Brown, Ltd., Glasgow, and erected by George Fenwick and Co. An express intimates that from to-day all the Company's Canton and Macao steamers will arrive at and depart from the new wharf.

THE FORECAST.

The following notice was issued to-day from the Observatory:—

On the 9th at 4.15 p.m. Orders issued to fire the typhoon gun. Strong NE to E gale expected in Hongkong. At 7.30 p.m. two lanterns hoisted vertically. On the 10th at 8.40 a.m. Black Drizzle. At noon, at 4.40 a.m. Black Drizzle. At noon, the typhoon centre recurring NNE, passed close to and East of the Colony at 6 a.m., lowest reading of barometer 28.55.

Forecast:—Decreasing S.W. and W. winds; equally, however. Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong continues interrupted. Although the Observatory has given warnings of the approach of the typhoon, it is again a sad experience to have these disturbances at this season of the year. It seems strange, however, in reading the Observatory notices to see the fact of interrupted communication between Hongkong and the Observatory so frequently mentioned. There is something rotten somewhere that requires investigation.

CANTON NOTES.

CANTON, November 9.

TENDER MERCIES OF CHINESE JUSTICE.

The young man called Sz, who is in prison charged with attempting to destroy the Acting Viceroy's Yamen by the use of explosives, was examined by the Nan Hoi Magistrate the other day. An old woman living in the adjoining house and who held the key of the house on behalf of the landlord gave evidence to the effect that this Mr Sz came to look at the house and that after he had gone over it all, he paid her a sum as earnest money. He tried to upset this statement by saying that he was merely on a visit to Mr Sung, the man who came to occupy the house. This did not help him, for it was shown clearly that when he paid the visit spoken of by the old woman the house was then vacant. He has been subjected to the extreme tortures, but has not yet made any confession as to the confederates.

THE HEAVENLY PLACE STREET FINE.

A great deal of mystery has been associated with this fine—but the grounds for this are not strong. The people in the street had been holding their annual 'All Souls Festival.' The shop that was partially destroyed belonged to a convert. As such the proprietors claimed exemption from any share in the expenses. This request did not please the neighbours. Instead of going quietly with their business the people in this shop got up what amounted to a counter celebration. There were brilliant electric lamps displayed that made those of the Festival look pale. Crowds of open-mouthed people stood round the door gazing at the wonderful sight. It did not improve matters for them to know that all this fine show was got up by a man who refused to contribute to the expenses of the Festival then going on. Murmurs and threatenings were heard all the time. The crucial time came in the middle of the Festival when all partake of a great feast. The anger of the people was roused beyond bounds, when they saw the inmates of that shop eating and drinking like themselves. In dismantling this shop an unjust thing was done, but let it be well understood that there was a good deal of provocation given, however unintentional it may have been. I understand the respected dentist was absent at the time of the trouble. Otherwise things might have been very different.

Later.

EXECUTION OF THE REFORMER A SZ.
This morning the Reformer A Sz was executed at the usual place. Owing to his youth and family connections his death in this tragic fashion has caused much comment. It was noticed that he was attired in the garb of a Chinese gentleman. In spite of his cries and protestations he was hurried on to his doom. He was heard calling out: 'There is no proof of my guilt—nothing beside the word of that old woman. My friends have conspired to bring me to this state.'

CLARK'S WORLD-RENOWNED BLOOD PURIFIER.
The most searching Blood Purifier that exists, and medical skill have brought to light. Sufferers from Scabies, Scum, Eruptions, Itch, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine, says Mr. B. S. P. of Potosi, Ark. 'I cured me of Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. I have used it many times. This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects are in the most common cases make it a favorite remedy. Top sales by All Dealers. WATKINS & CO., General Agents.'

CHUTNEY.

(Manufactured by the Firm of Irresponsible Chatter and Co.)

What do you—or your printer's devil—mean, Mr. Editor, by wilfully, or otherwise, leading the firm astray? We have to apologise to Reuter for attributing your mistake to him, the Jacobine casualities. There is a great resemblance between the figure eight and the figure three, though, as somebody says in the *Pirates of Penzance*, 'Years have rolled over their heads.' However, we give you fair notice that, whether you mutilate Reuter in future, or he mutilates himself, we are going to let him alone. Life is too short to undertake the task of correcting Reuter, when you choose to undertake the work yourselves.

The task of getting on or off the double-ended ferry launches at certain states of the tide, more especially for ladies and men afflicted in their pedal extremities, and to whom acrobatic exercises are forbidden, emphasises the necessity for pontoon wharves for these boats. We believe, on the opening of the new Polder's Wharf, the structure at present in use will pass into the hands of the Ferry Company. It is now being repaired—the wharf, not the Company—and, apparently, the unsuitability of a fixed jetty for the double-ended class of boat has struck nobody. 'Would it cost so very much to build pontoon jetties at each side of the tide, no matter what the state of the tide, we could be certain of being able to get on or off the launches without emulating acrobatic jacks, or having to jump down three feet or so, which, to a man possessed of an abiding attack of gout, rheumatism, neuritis, or incipient paralysis, is not an easy thing to do, and, for a lady, almost an impossibility.'

Now for a word *pro bono publico*. Some few years ago, there used to be half-a-dozen benches on the cricket ground at the Recreation Club end, for the accommodation of the general public, there is only one of these left, and that one is invariably packed full of Chinese. We do not assert that it is incumbent upon the Committee and members of the Cricket Club to provide seats for the general public, but it would be a graceful act were they to do so. There are many among us who are not members of the Club, to whom a game of cricket, notably an exciting contest like that of last Saturday, comes as a welcome break in the almost universal monotony of Hongkong life, and it is in their behalf we ask the Club, to be a little less niggardly with respect to benches at the Murray Pier end. A notice board in English and Chinese to the effect that the seats are reserved for Europeans would be useful. It is a shame that men should have to prop their backs on the rails all through such good games as those made by Anderson and Stokes and Maitland and Wallis. If the Club cannot afford the expense, we are certain that nobody would begrudge ten or twenty cents for the privilege of a seat.

By this time next month, in all probability, the old Recreation Club premises will be totally obliterated and the members will be located in their temporary home in Kowloon, until the new Club House on Murray Pier is completed, which may be two, or even three, years hence. Financially, we do not suppose that this will be good for the Club, as many habitual patrons in Hongkong will possibly buck at going to Kowloon when they want a mild refresher. The Kowloon premises, however, are making rapid progress, and should be nearly ready by the end of the month.

It has always been remarked by writers on Hongkong that the city of Victoria has a particularly brilliant appearance at night. Just until the new Polder's Wharf is lit up! What price illuminations? Why, it will look like the Thames Embankment in miniature. But, even as the Cricket Ground, it will have a few seats for the convenience of the general public, when it will become the dumping ground of Hongkong loaves. The Firm have often wondered where the youths and maidens of the lower levels betake themselves during the days of their probation. The Gardens are too high up, and there appears to be no place for them; they have now a place provided for them; it only wants the benches.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Hon. Mr. D. O'Sullivan, Water Authority, sends us the following analysis of the water supply:—

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st November 1900.

Reservoir	1st Nov. 1900	1st Nov. 1899
Tsim Sha Tsui	1,150,000	1,150,000
Victoria	1,150,000	1,150,000
Wong Nai Chung	1,150,000	1,150,000
Total	3,450,000	3,450,000

Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of October:—

Consumption	1899	1900
Estimated population	120,000	120,000
Estimated population	120,000	120,000
Consumption per head	17	17.5

Consumption of Water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of October:—

Consumption	1899	1900
Estimated population	120,000	120,000
Estimated population	120,000	120,000
Consumption per head	17	17.5

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality. The storage reservoirs contained on the 1st 7,000,000 gallons less than on the same date last year. The consumption has gone up from 1,700,000,000 to 1,800,000,000, while there is little prospect of much rain for many months. The Hongkong public are therefore earnestly requested to be economical in the use of water, and to cooperate with the water authority in its endeavours to prevent waste.

THE OLD ORDER MUST BE CHANGED.

Chinese Ambassador Calls for Reform.

In the October number of *Craven's Magazine*, which has made a new start on broader lines, there appears an interesting interview with the Chinese Minister in London, who expresses his views on the present crisis in China with a freedom which is rare in that of the country. He does not hesitate to ascribe the recent troubles to the predominance of Manchu influences. 'It is very important,' he says, 'to understand the distinction between the pure Chinese and the Manchus. The enlightened part of the Chinese population, including all the Chinese Viceroy and Governor, condemn the Boers' movement. They have no sympathy with it. With the Manchu Governor and Viceroy the case is different. They have the advantage over the Chinese officials of getting their posts without the same rigorous examination tests. But this privilege means that they are less educated. All Chinese, however, are of the great advantage of Confucius know that many of the things said by the Boer leaders were all wrong, but the Manchu Mandarin were less enlightened. No educated Chinaman would believe in the Boers' movement. The Boers would prove themselves in battle. I should never have supposed that a Manchu Mandarin could believe such a statement. It has been a revelation to me, I confess. We Chinese, and especially in the past, are along the coast, we are not used to the value of a free exchange both of ideas and commodities. Mental and material improvement should progress together. We would never think of shutting ourselves up again in our old splendid isolation of Great China on the other hand believe that it is very dangerous to have free communication with the foreigner. For one thing, the foreigner has the doctrine of freedom. If that be introduced into China, the privileges of the Manchu officials would soon be gone. If there is to be free competition of talents, there can no longer be a class monopoly of offices. The Manchu Mandarin think they should have a monopoly of the high offices, but they are all Conservatives, while the Chinese are more Liberal.'

After describing Kung Yu-wu's scheme of reform as crude and far-reaching to follow, he continues: 'The old, especially the Manchu, Mandarin threatened by the reform scheme of Kung Yu-wu, we made the Emperor the head of the reactionary party and then demanded the arrest of the reformer. Kung became a political refugee, but the power of the Emperor was not so great as it was in the past. The British protestantism was well understood that that was not from any hostility, but simply because it was the British tradition. All Chinese political offenders come to London—it is their exile-world. But our high officials in Peking thought it was a case of reform, and they were not so much as to let a reformer go. I was ordered to ask Lord Salisbury to give Kung Yu-wu, who was then a refugee in Hongkong, Lord Salisbury replied, "I cannot do so, and he told me how Lord Palmerston, the present British Government, was defeated in the House of Commons and turned out of office for having proposed, in order to please Napoleon III., a measure which was regarded as destroying the right of asylum for political offenders in England. I was ordered to ask Lord Salisbury to give Kung Yu-wu, who was then a refugee in Hongkong, Lord Salisbury replied, "I cannot do so, and he told me how Lord Palmerston, the present British Government, was defeated in the House of Commons and turned out of office for having proposed, in order to please Napoleon III., a measure which was regarded as destroying the right of asylum for political offenders in England. 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CHURCH SERVICES.

Hospital Sunday.
ORDER OF CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. SUNDAY NOV. 11.
Matins.—11 a.m.—Responses, Psalms, Epistle, Epiphany, Gloria, and Magnificat. To Dean: Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Wesley in G; Hymns, 360, 217 and 101.
Evangelist.—5.45 p.m.—Responses, Psalms, Goldenrod, Turle and Turle; Magnificat, Goss in A; Hymns, 238, 220 and 107; Vesper Hymn, "Gloria"; Voluntary, Andante—Butler; Gracioso—Smart.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY, NOV. 11.
Morning.—10.30. Evening.—6.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
Daylight.—Maiden Mary leaves for Swatow.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auctions.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., by Mr. G. P. Lamont.
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at Queen's Road West.
3.15 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at Upper Richmond Road.
Miscellaneous.
Goods per *Tanaka* unloaded before Noon, subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, November 14.—
12.30 p.m.—A Public Meeting of the Saint John Ambulance Association, in the City Hall.
5.30 p.m.—An Organ Recital, in St. John's Cathedral.
Goods per *Kamohara* *Maria* not cleared after this date subject to rent.
THURSDAY, November 15.—
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of H. M.'s Justice of the Peace at the Magistrate.
FRIDAY, November 16.—
9 p.m.—Meeting of Preservation Lodge. Goods per *Amoria* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
SATURDAY, November 24.—
9 p.m.—Performance of the A. D. C., in the City Hall.

Exchange.

HONGKONG, November 10, 1900.
On London—
Bank, Wire, ... 2/1
On demand, ... 2/1 1/2
30 days' sight, ... 2/1 1/4
4 months' sight, ... 2/1 1/4
Credita, 4 ... 2/1 1/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight, ... 2/1 1/2
On Paris—
On demand, ... 2/2 3/4
Credita, 4 months' sight, ... 2/2 3/4
On Berlin—Demand, ... 2/13
On New York—
On demand, ... 50 1/2
Credita, 60 days' sight, ... 51 1/2
On Bombay—
On demand, ... 156 1/2
On Calcutta—
On demand, ... 156 1/2
On Shanghai—
On demand, ... 1 1/2 p.m.
On Manila—
On demand, ... 1 1/2 p.m.
On Hongkong—
On demand, ... 71 1/2
30 days' sight, (private paper) ... 72 1/2
On Yokohama—
On demand, ... 2 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, (per tael) ... \$50.25
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ... \$9.50
Silver (per oz.) ... \$24.4



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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

1907

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

The publication of this issue commenced at 6.45 p.m.

As our readers are aware, recently, the magistrate of the Sze Yip district has issued a second appeal to all and sundry, who are under his jurisdiction, instructing the tradesmen and the gentry to assassinate certain foreigners, whose names and occupations are distinctly mentioned. The gentlemen who have incurred the suspicion of this watchful magistrate, comprise both European and native. They are the Protector of Chinese, in Hongkong, certain missionaries and sundry Chinese, among whom, one at least, is in the employ of the Hongkong Government. It appears from this precious document, that the head of a Protector is worth \$1000. He is thus worth just twice as much as the most famous of the missionaries. Certain other missionaries, who, perhaps, are less influential or somehow less obnoxious, are valued at \$300. A Chinese head is only worth \$200. The edict assumes the reasonable possibility that foreigners will not calmly submit to the proposed operation of having the head taken off, without attempting to retaliate, hence should any one of these loyal Chinese be killed, his family will be compensated to the amount of \$500. Should a man be temporarily disabled, he will be looked after by the compassionate magistrate, until he is fully recovered of his wounds, and able to resume his regular occupation. Each family whose broad-winner has been laid off, will receive the sum of 20 cents per diem. One of the instructions of this edict is that the people are urged to go to Hongkong, in order to effect their purpose, if it cannot be done in any other way. Many of the items of this edict are interesting, as, for instance, that a new treaty has been made—it does not transpire with whom—in virtue of which the lives and property of all native Christians are absolutely at the mercy of all law-abiding Chinese, who may do what they list with both, without let or hindrance from any one, or from any source. Moreover, the life of any foreigner who may travel inland to attempt mission work, may be taken with impunity, for no unpleasant consequences will follow. In such a mood, and with such instructions this precious document has been sent forth through the district, where a few weeks ago the mob pulled down all the chapels, and also most of the shops of the native Christians. But the worst charges of the edict have yet to be mentioned. It distinctly and bluntly charges the proscribed persons with stirring up religion. Already, it is said, they have murdered one magistrate. This Protector of Chinese, these missionaries, and these traitorous Chinese, are hand in glove with the arch-rebels Kong Yui Wei and Sen Yat Sin, and are now indeed engaged in plotting and planning to attack both Canton and Fuzhou. Such in a few words is the crime charged against these Europeans and Chinese by the mendacious magistrate. Of course copies of such a document are immediately forwarded to those whose names are mentioned, which are then handed to H. B. M. Consul, who will at once send notice to the Viceroy. It is therefore impossible that anything serious should occur, if the Viceroy is determined to keep the peace. Still, it is a very unfortunate state of affairs that a local magistrate, ruling over a district, which is distant only a few tens of miles from Hongkong, should be dense enough to issue an edict like this, after fifty years of close intercourse between the mainland and the island of the sea. That he should believe that these foreigners are in any way involved in the intrigues of Kang and Sun, that he should charge them with the murder of a mandarin, and that he should publish such atrocious and unbecoming statements, in order to further foment the people, we should have thought impossible, were not the facts so clear. That missionaries may be in sympathy with reform and genuine reformers, is quite possible and may be quite probable, for they are not so, they would cease to be reasonable men. The books which they have published, especially in Shanghai, have consistently advocated reform, but not reform which would involve the murder of mandarins and the destruction of cities. It is possible that the official in question may have read some of these books, and knowing that Chinese reformers are always carried on in this way, by which all obstructions are at first removed, he has concluded that all reform must be carried on according to Chinese methods, and therefore he has urged the Chinese to assassinate the Protector of Chinese, the missionaries, and the traitorous Chinese, before they are able to attempt anything further. It is quite possible, moreover, that there are some native Christians who are in sympathy with the blind-riding attempts at reform as they are now being carried on, for they have received such treatment at the hands of their officials, as would tend to alienate them from the present order of affairs; they know, moreover, that the present regime is a curse to their country, which must end, sooner or later, in her subjection and final political ruin.

This edict shows how far we are yet from anything like a sensible settlement, which

shall be satisfactory, of the Chinese question. Very the mandarins are blinded and will not see. When Lord Napier came to China, and the British ships first attacked Canton, in the early forties, it was quite forgivable that the officials should offer large rewards for the heads of the hated foreigners. They had been accustomed to do this sort of thing for millenniums, and could not see anything revolting in private assassination in order to serve the public weal. That they should attempt the same thing in 1894 when they were being attacked by the French, was overlooked, because they did not yet understand the usage of the West. But after fifty years of intercourse with Europeans, and consequently some knowledge of their ways, that they should once again issue such a document and urge that the foreigners should be killed in this abominable way, makes us think that they are impervious against all enlightenment, and contemptuous of all international morality, and that they are determined to go on their own way regardless of their own characters, and their country's downfall.

We venture to think that such a crime should not be allowed to go unpunished. In the north, the high officials have been shot, and justly shot, because they were guilty of instigating and commanding their underlings to murder foreigners. This official, in all intents and purposes, guilty of the same crime. His words will tend to inflame the minds of the already excited populace, and it is not at all impossible that some foolishly daring fellow may be induced to attempt to assassinate one of the foreigners mentioned, for the sake of the reward. It seems to us that in such an unsettled time as this, such an outrage against the most ordinary principles of humanity should not be allowed to pass unpunished. His arrest should be demanded, and he should be handed over to a mixed court and tried for his crime. If he is found guilty, he should be incarcerated in the Hongkong prison, for the remainder of his natural life, with hard labour and no option. This would tend to repress such fanatics. The officials would then learn to exert themselves in keeping the peace, instead of fomenting outrages, they would attempt to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and protect foreigners, instead of attempting to outrage the treaty, as well as every feeling common to humanity, by instigating Chinese to assassinate Europeans.

Editorial Comment.

The great question of LINE-WASHING, line-washing has once more been raising discussion at the Sanitary Board; and, curiously enough, the Vice-President and Dr. Bell do not think it is worth while to extend the bye-law to the villages. There is every reason, we think, both on the score of whiteness and cleanliness, that the necessity for white-washing should be extended to every village. If the practice of half-yearly line-washing is good for one village, it ought to be good for every one of their either in or out of the New Territory. Touching the distinction which now appears to be drawn between the disinfesting power of lime and the mere advantage of cleansing and 'look good,' it may be well to note here in justice to Dr. Bell, a slip made in the report of his remarks. He was reported by us to have said, 'If the Sanitary Board wanted to have houses clean, they ought not to step in and make a man clean it.' What a correspondent now tells us, was—'If the Sanitary Board want houses white, they ought not to make a man whiter than they.' To our way of thinking, line-washing (or cleansing) must be regarded in the light of making a house cleaner and brighter than it could have been before that operation was carried out. A village is admittedly one of the most powerful germs, the making white the interior of a house must, in a certain measure, make for good health. Besides even Dr. Bell himself admitted that perhaps line-washing prevents malaria. If that be so, and we add the brightening and sweetening of all interiors, then periodical white-washing ought to be encouraged and extended. Touching the question of expense, we are informed upon good authority that the villages could obtain all the lime they would require by burning the shells they can collect on the sea-shore. This fact discounts the sympathetic remarks made by Mr. Chan Afook and others. And further, it should be borne in mind that it is only in what is known as tenement houses (i.e., where floors are laid separately) that line-washing is asked for, and the landlord is the man who has to do line-washing. If the landlord collects his rents for these separate floors, he cannot be so utterly destitute as was suggested. We think the advocates of white-washing had the best of the argument, and that the practice of cleansing by this method should continue.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME COIN.

TO remove a troublesome coin or button: First soak the coin or button in warm water to soften it, then pass it down as closely as possible without drawing blood, and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general hint for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by All Dealers. WATSON & CO., General Agents.

TELEGRAMS.

[CHINA MAIL'S SPECIAL SERVICE.]

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Speech by Lord Salisbury.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, November 10, 2.15 a.m.

Speaking in the China question, Lord Salisbury says the Anglo-German agreement has the support of most of the Powers. He disapproved of dangerous ideas that the time was opportune to invade the integrity of China, and said that Great Britain would endeavour to avoid the splendid task.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Defeat of General De Wet.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 10, 2.15 a.m.

General De Wet has been heavily defeated by a British force. The British captured seven guns and a hundred prisoners. Major Le Gallais was killed.

(By Special Arrangement With)

Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.

FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

Berlin, Nov. 10.

The French Government has prepared a Yellow Book on the China question.

GERMAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT SHANGHAI.

The Cable steamer *Pelidibi* will lay a cable between Tsingtau and Shanghai. When communication is established between Shanghai and Tsingtau, the Imperial German Telegraph Office will open a branch at Shanghai in connection with the Post Office.

The rumour that Germany buys a cable from Tsingtau to Nagasaki is unfounded.

EMPEROR TO RETURN TO PEKING.

Tientsin, November 10.

It is rumoured amongst Chinese officials that the Emperor will return to Peking under the protection of the Allies. The representatives of the Foreign Powers have not received official notification of this rumour.

REBUILDING RAILWAY BRIDGES.

There is great activity in the rebuilding of seven railway bridges destroyed by the Boxers on the Peking-Tientsin line. The re-opening of the line is expected within a short time.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

London, November 8.

Mr. G. Wyndham has been appointed Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Long, Secretary of Local Government Board, Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Financial Secretary to Treasury, Lord Stanley, Secretary to War Office, and Mr. Arnold Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to Admiralty.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S ELECTION.

President McKinley secured 305 votes against Mr. Bryan's 142. The Republicans will control both Houses.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The *Norve Fremde* states that Russia, France, America and Japan have arrived at an understanding as a counterpoise to the Anglo-German Agreement.

The Interport Match.

As was anticipated early this morning, the Hongkong shoot in the Interport match was postponed on account of the stress of weather. The Hongkong team will probably fire off on Wednesday next.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., write: "We are to-day in receipt of a telegram from London that the Board of Directors, Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 8s. per share, free of income tax, for the current year."

Wesleyan Church, Wanchai.

Missionary sermons will be preached in the above church on Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 10.30 and 4.15 p.m. On the following evening the annual meeting missionary will be held commencing at 7.30. There will be addresses and special choruses by the choir. Dr. T. J. Gent, Thomas Boleley, R.N., has kindly consented to take the chair.

Football.

A football match will be played at Happy Valley on Monday, between the Hongkong Football Club and R. A. C. Kick-off at 4.15. The following are the teams:—Goal, W. H. Howard; backs, A. N. R. and W. H. Russell; half-backs, G. T. Kew, S. L. Jenkins, and J. W. C. Bonney; forwards, J. E. Lee, F. M. Browne, R. E. J. N. Noble, T. V. Tegner, G. L. H. C. and A. P. Lowe. Mrs. Lowe has kindly consented to prepare the side Cup and medals prior to the match.

SEVERE

TYPHOON.

Eclipses Previous Storms.

Appalling Loss of Life.

GREAT DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

R.M.S. 'SANDPIPER' SUNK.

PLUCKY ACTION OF THE 'OTTER'.

Last night the Colony was visited by one of the sharpest and most severe storms within the recollection of old residents. It is a most unprecedented circumstance to have a storm of this character come along so late in the year, as the latest recorded visit of a typhoon is dated 14th October. Due warning had been given of the existence of a typhoon in the China Sea, both from Manila and also the Hongkong Observatory, but nearly everyone disbelieved that a storm was coming uncomfortably near until indeed it was right upon us. At 11.50 a.m. yesterday the black cone was hoisted, pointing downwards, indicating that the disturbance was to the south of the Colony within 300 miles. At the same time the Observatory notified:—"The barometer has fallen slightly in Hongkong, risen a little on the E. coast of China and in Luzon. The typhoon is probably situated to the N.E. of the Peninsula, and is, apparently, continuing moving slowly towards N.W. Bad weather in the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast: N.E. and E. winds, strong, probably a gale; equally wet. Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong continues interrupted. About six o'clock a further notification was issued that a strong N.E. to E. gale was expected in Hongkong, and instructions were given for the firing of the gun. This warning does not appear to have been generally known, however, and living in the hope that as it was contrary to past experience to be disturbed by typhoons at this season of the year, little anxiety was experienced. It was feared, however, that the P. and O. steamer *Sandpiper*, carrying the English Mail, would have very rough weather. The *Sandpiper* left Singapore at 1 p.m. on Sunday and was expected to arrive here yesterday afternoon. As the evening advanced the weather fully justified the prognostications from the Observatory, and at 8 p.m. the barometer stood at 29.70. It was accompanied by blinding rain, and all the traditional roaring, striking and piping of the storm, with typhoon force, were present. Through the night the storm howled on, the gusts being frequently very severe, registering over 60 miles an hour. As the daylight was breaking the storm moderated to an almost dead calm and the harbour appeared as smooth as glass. But in that calm lay the terror of the whole situation. It was the sign of the typhoon centre passing very close to the eastward of the Colony. To the uninitiated it seemed that the worst was over, but therein lay the treachery. The wind veered round to the W. and blew in furious gusts, the barometer falling to 28.85 at six o'clock—the lowest reading during the storm. In the midst of the howling and shrieking gusts the ominous voice of minute guns was heard. The storm soon exhausted its strength, but in that short period a fearful carnage and destruction had been wrought. It will be several days before we can learn anything approaching the actual loss of life or damage sustained during last night and early this morning, but there is already sufficient evidence that the list will be an appalling one. A hurried survey of the scene of wreckage round the shores of the Kowloon Peninsula at an early hour this morning awakened feelings of sympathetic distress. The river gunboat *Sandpiper* was lying at anchor off Naval Dock at Kowloon, and was in comparative safety until the evening of the wind, when the sea swept over the little cockleshell carrying away everything movable on deck. It was a desperate distress by minute guns. The other river vessels were at anchor in the near vicinity, but no row-boat could live in such a sea, and the crews were powerless to assist their brother sailors on the *Sandpiper*. We have not full information as to the fate of the crew, but the little gunboat did not long withstand the elements. It is stated by some people that the gallant crew went down with the ship, and the finding of the dead body of a blue-jacket, washed alongside the *Praya* wall at Kowloon gives some colour to the story. But another account relates a very plucky act by the torpedo boat destroyer *Otter*, which, through the mist and rain, was sounding along the Kowloon naval anchorage. Responsive to the distress signals the *Otter* steamed over and circled round the *Sandpiper*, but was unable to draw in close enough to effect a rescue. The *Otter* withdrew for a pace and then essayed a second attempt, which is said to have been successful, though it is doubtful even then if all were rescued. One at least is no more. The coast defence ship *Worm* was a most precious experience but weathered it successfully. Along the *Praya* Wall, fringing the Godown the wreckage of large junks was piled up three and four feet high and the waves thundered over that height another six feet. All the way along Yau-mai and beyond, the shore was fringed with floating wreckage and debris, and round the edge of Yau-mai Bay a gaping callosus-headed crowd of Chinese laughed and jeered at the pathetic plight of the poor boat-people, saying their worldly goods. Death had also stricken the members of many of the families who had to submit to the pally of this unsympathetic crowd. When the storm was at its height, numerous sampans were thrown with relentless fury on the rocks and the pier which jutted out into the bay; and many Chinese were drowned. The police worked valiantly to effect rescues, and Mr. H. Robertson, Superintendent Engineer at the Star Ferry Company, and the Godown Company, and Mr. Hammond, an employee of the same Company, who were called round to Yau-mai to secure the safety of the Companies' launches, were strenuous in their endeavours to lend a helping hand to their fellow creatures in distress. Many launches have been wrecked and damaged and many were only saved by the carefulness of the coxswains. In the midst of all the desolation a pretty sight was presented, when the gale veered, by the assembling of over a score of launches in Hungshui Bay. Along the Hongkong shore the damage was not so considerable as at the Kowloon side, but every wooden wharf, with one exception, on the stretch from Pedder's Wharf to West Point, appears to be badly damaged or entirely demolished. The damage to buildings is very extensive; in fact there is hardly a house in course of erection that has not been partially destroyed and some of the buildings are so irreparably destroyed that they will have to be entirely rebuilt. There are also numerous deaths through collapse of buildings. Everywhere trees are damaged or uprooted and gardens and pot plants are sadly disfigured. All night long the wind howled with relentless fury and sleep to the majority of Colonists was an impossibility. It is confidently affirmed by those who ought to know that the typhoon we have just experienced is one of the most terrible in the history of the Colony for many years back. A walk round the water front about nine o'clock this morning disclosed a picture of fearful havoc and desolation. On Kowloon side, at that particular time, the tide was rising fast, and as each successive wave crashed against the wall with terrific force, debris of wreckage were thrown in the air afterwards to fall on the other side of the roadway. It was in fact positively dangerous to be near. In this way the roadway in front of the godowns from Elgin Road to the Naval Torpedo Depot was simply blocked. It was very difficult to obtain information as to the extent of the damage, it covers such a wide area. Yau-mai, which so many hundreds of junks and sampans made their home, presented a terrible spectacle. Junks, launches and sampans were smashed to matchwood and heaped up in a such a mass as to form a huge raft extending the whole length of the village. This raft was made up of by thousands of the homeless sampanites and from it they picked and carried away what they considered of value. It is said that hundreds of lives were lost here. The wind collapsed so suddenly that the hapless people had no time to make for safety and the consequence was that their little craft were buffeted and beaten by the angry elements of wind and rain until they were simply smashed to splinters. The people could not cling to what was floating about. The result was too angry for the result was that they were drowned. Hundreds of the sampans and junks which were, fortunately, nearest the sea wall were hauled on to the roadway and in this way escaped destruction. The same fearful state of matters prevailed further along at Wongkok, Tsui and the other villages along the water front. Inspector Macdonald and his men were early astir, taking part in the work of rescue. Police Sergeant Duncan, in attempting to save the life of a woman from a junk, slipped his hold and fell into the water. He was tossed to and fro and was very near being saved by his comrades, when a heavy receding sea drew him off again, and he sank from view, as did also a man from the *Sandpiper*, said to have been recovered. Four houses were blown down in Yau-mai and several people were killed and injured. All the matchboxes erected on the reclamation at Yau-mai were levelled to the ground by the gale. A good many Europeans were out during the early morning assisting in the work of rescue. It was a study to watch the wretched way in which the poor people, who had prudently left their all, looked on at the awful scene of bustling wreckers on all sides. Opposite the Police Station at Yau-mai several launches came to grief. A red-funnel launch was smashed close in shore. Other two white launches were very severely handled. A little bit of the steam of a launch kept bobbing up and down about fifty yards out, while the funnel of *Stork* could be plainly seen about the same distance away. At the Victoria Recreation Club's quarters another spectacle of destruction was disclosed. The whole structure was wrecked, the platforms, etc., were washed on to the roadway. A yellow launch (*Tong Hing*, supposed to be the name) lay on her beam end among a mass of wreckage and sampans. She is filled with water and appears to be hopelessly damaged. Perhaps one of the most exciting incidents of the morning was the sinking of H. M. river gunboat *Sandpiper* and the gallant rescue of her crew during the height of the storm by the destroyer *Otter*. About seven o'clock guns as of a ship in distress were being fired and on inquiry it was learnt that the *Sandpiper* had broken away from her anchor and become unmanageable. The coast defence ship *Worm* was also drifting fast ashore. The *Otter*, gallantly steamed across the raging water, got alongside the fast sinking gunboat, took off the crew and steamed away again to safety. It is not known whether she succeeded in rescuing everybody, but some afterwards

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At the Victoria Recreation Club's quarters another spectacle of destruction was disclosed. The whole structure was wrecked, the platforms, etc., were washed on to the roadway. A yellow launch (*Tong Hing*, supposed to be the name) lay on her beam end among a mass of wreckage and sampans. She is filled with water and appears to be hopelessly damaged. Perhaps one of the most exciting incidents of the morning was the sinking of H. M. river gunboat *Sandpiper* and the gallant rescue of her crew during the height of the storm by the destroyer *Otter*. About seven o'clock guns as of a ship in distress were being fired and on inquiry it was learnt that the *Sandpiper* had broken away from her anchor and become unmanageable. The coast defence ship *Worm* was also drifting fast ashore. The *Otter*, gallantly steamed across the raging water, got alongside the fast sinking gunboat, took off the crew and steamed away again to safety. It is not known whether she succeeded in rescuing everybody, but some afterwards

the hapless *Sandpiper* went to the bottom. About ten o'clock the body of a man-of-war's man, a young fellow with a lieut. on, was brought ashore at Kowloon. He had been terribly smashed by the wreckage. The *Worm* seemed to catch on again to the bottom, and weathered the storm successfully. Close by her stern are sticking out of the water the masts of a junk. Two American launches also went to the bottom. One of the Blue Funnel steamers has weathered the storm, moored to one of the Godown Company's jetties, and appears to have escaped without injury, although the waves were tearing logs of timber against her sides all morning. The Star Ferry Company's pier is almost gone. The roof has been blown, nobody knows where, while the flooring, rails and lamps are also gone. It is also reported that an American sailing vessel was totally lost about the sailing ship anchorage with all hands. There is no confirmation of this. A big cargo steamer named the *Amoria*, went to ground on the pier near the shore at the godowns, but was got off about midday. The *Amoria* has lost her propellers. The police launches have also suffered. In the bay in front of Victoria View, one of the Godown Company's launches, the *Hongkong*, was stuck fast on the average pier, very badly damaged to the sparrows' nest, round by Blackend's Point the scene of wreckage continued. One of the vessels being constructed by Messrs Fenwick and Coy. for right trade was lying on the rocks. She was swept off later in the day. Further on junks had all manner of strange things piled up on the roadway and on the beach. At the Docks, not a little damage has been done. Part of the new iron store was blown down; one of the Singaporean cruisers has damaged its masts and rigging. The *Doct* *Lam* is reported lost, one man having been drowned aboard. The same story of wreckage and disaster applies, in fact, all over the Colony. When the wind was seen to be veering, suddenly signals were hoisted, and launches were sent out as many launches as could get away made for shelter. Over a score were safely moored opposite the promenade, Austin Road and Cameron Road are simply clogged up by fallen trees, which will have to be removed, as traffic can be resumed. The Military matchbox have suffered complete extinction. There is not one left standing on the parade ground. The poor Indian troops must have suffered terribly from the rain and wind. All their goods and chests of trunks have been blown about all over the Camp by the gale. The members of the Siege Train, who are camped where the Volunteers were, must also have suffered great hardships during the night, for the matchbox have been blown out of their quarters. Many buildings in course of erection on the Peninsula will have to be commenced from the foundations again. The typhoon was also terrific in its fury on Hongkong side, but not so disastrous in its effects as on the mainland territory although, in all truth, the damage done and the loss of life is deplorable. The wreckage along the *Praya* will be a most interesting study to the fearful loss sustained by the water community. The new dredger, *Canton River*, which arrived only a few weeks ago from home for the purpose of assisting in the Naval Yard Extension work, has taken a most disastrous turn. Her crew, who had been provided with life-boats, were washed over-board and all got safely ashore at different points, except one named McElroy. McElroy had to their rescue this afternoon failed to report himself and the most is feared. The vessel's clean red keel can be plainly seen above the water quite close to the Hongkong Club. A three-masted American schooner is ashore at the foot of Broad Street. The vessel's keel is visible, it is said they were only a mile or so from home. The other members of the crew being ashore. The roof has been taken off Queen's Statue Pier and deposited on the *Praya* reclamation. The wreckage along the *Praya* reclamation is a most interesting study, while one of the brand new ones on the new pier at the foot of Pedder's Street has been broken from the roof. At Wanchai wreckage is piled up in great heaps and several collapses of buildings are reported to have taken place. The wreckage of the *Stork* is

